

# AMEMBASSADOR HERE WITH REFUGEES

**FOUR LINERS IN WITH 3,494 FROM EUROPE**

Noordam From Holland and Kristianiafjord From Norway Bring 2,794.

**ITALIAN BOAT CHARTERED**

**459 Americans Come on Udine From Genoa—Minneapolis In From London.**

Four liners, with 3,494 passengers, arrived in New York from Europe yesterday. Most of the passengers were Americans fleeing from the war zone.

The largest number of passengers came on the Holland-America liner Noordam, from Rotterdam, which brought 1,623 after an uneventful passage during which not a war vessel was sighted.

The Principe di Udine, from Genoa, brought 459 Americans. This ship was chartered by Americans who had come to Genoa from all over Southern Europe. The Minneapolis of the Atlantic Transport Line arrived from London last night with 241 passengers, all first class and most of them Americans.

The Norwegian-American liner Kristianiafjord arrived this morning from Christiania and Bergen, Norway, with 171 passengers.

The German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, was among the passengers on the Noordam. There were 819 in the steerage, and 112 in the cabin. The largest number of passengers were Americans fleeing from the war zone. The Principe di Udine, from Genoa, brought 459 Americans. This ship was chartered by Americans who had come to Genoa from all over Southern Europe. The Minneapolis of the Atlantic Transport Line arrived from London last night with 241 passengers, all first class and most of them Americans.

## CHARTER ITALIAN LINER.

**Americans Here on Principe di Udine From Genoa.**

The Italian steamship Principe di Udine, chartered by American tourists from Genoa, Europe, arrived in New York yesterday with 459 passengers, every one an American.

Payment of the charter price, \$50,000, was guaranteed to the Lloyd Sabaudo Line by the American Express Company. Dr. C. Smith, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, Frederick W. Vanderbilt and Gano Dunn, who will leave about \$40,000 by the transaction, were the left. On August 15, her passengers having received permission from the British Admiralty to pass through the Strait of Gibraltar.

Deck Commissioners suggested chartering the Udine on August 5, the day after he arrived at Genoa, and received the hearty cooperation of Consul-General John Edward Jones and Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page. By agreement with the line \$50,000 was to be paid by \$10,000 P. M. on August 7 and the balance before the ship sailed. Both payments were to be made in gold.

**Entire Cost \$115,000.**

When the ship arrived yesterday there were \$13,500 due to the Italian Sabaudo and \$10,000 to the American Express Company. The balance of \$91,500 was to be paid by the American Express Company.

The passengers paid for the trip, \$250 for first cabin, \$100 for second and \$50 for a berth in the steerage or dormitory, as it was called on board the Udine. There was no need of a passport, and the sleeping accommodations. All passengers reimbursed the guarantors with drafts attached to letters of credit, travellers checks and with personal checks.

Places on the Udine were assigned to Americans who had registered at the American consulate. Gano Dunn accepted the payments for passengers and gave instructions to the line to issue tickets. A special committee under the chairmanship of Dr. John C. Boyd, U. S. N., was appointed to care for the health of the passengers.

## Report Many Stranded.

The passengers of the Udine expressed great concern over the plight of Americans in Southern Europe. There are many women, especially school teachers, they said, who were travelling with just enough money to get back home under ordinary conditions, and now they are stranded. It is impossible to get gold, they say, and nothing but gold is accepted. The passengers sent the following memorial to the Secretary of State at Washington:

Under a committee, representing 149 Americans returning from the scene of war, would be pleased to meet a representative of the State Department at the Biltmore Hotel, New York, Tuesday noon (to-day) in order to submit trustworthy detailed information upon the present critical financial and sanitary situation of the refugees in Southern Europe and under needed action. Please reply care, Dock Department, New York.

The memorial was signed by R. A. C. Smith, chairman; Nicholas Murray Butler, George B. McClellan, Gano Dunn, Park Louisville, Ky.; William G. Friedman, Dayton, Ohio; Judge Edwin B. Gager, Derby, Conn.; Charles C. Hoyt, Brookline, Mass.; W. R. Newbold, Philadelphia; Theodore Paton, Princeton, N. J.; Charles R. Paul, Chicago; the Right Rev. Edward Rotherham, North Carolina; J. G. Schmidlapp, Cincinnati; the Rev. Sidney T. Smythe, Delahed, Wis.; and Landon Thomas, Augusta, Ga.

## Shot Fired Across Bow.

A British torpedo boat fired a shot across the bow of the refugee ship as it steamed through the Strait of Gibraltar. The shot was fired to prevent her from passing.

About 1,000 miles east of New York Thursday a British auxiliary cruiser came alongside and allowed her to pass after an examination. This is supposed to have been the former Canadian Caronia.

Dr. Butler, regarding whom there has been a great deal of anxiety here, told how he had lived eleven days on twenty-eight cents in Italy, and saved ten cents of that.

He was in Venice with his wife and daughter when the war started. He had \$150 and tickets home, but by the time he reached Milan, having hired automo-

## COUNT BERNSTORFF UPBRAIDS ENGLAND FOR BRINGING IN THE "YELLOW PERIL"

**Ambassador Says Britain's Only Object Is to Tighten Hold on Pacific.**

A sturdy right flank cracked into an equally sturdy left palm like the rattle of a rapid fire gun as Count Johann von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States, expounded his views yesterday afternoon on the European war.

"The Germans want only peace," he said, "but, mind you, peace will only come if they are victorious. If the Americans hope for a speedy termination of the war they should hope that Germany should win quickly, for in this way only can the hostilities cease."

"The Germans won't yield. They are fighting for their very existence, and every man, woman and child would prefer to die than yield. The issue is Pan-Slavism, and Germans understand that they might as well be killed fighting for their own as to be crushed."

And the Ambassador left no doubt in his hearers' minds that he believes there is no possibility of the Germans losing the tremendous fight.

He arrived on the steamship Noordam from Rotterdam yesterday morning, and with him were the Prince and Princess Hatzfeld and Count von Bernstorff. The entire party is stopping at the Ritz-Carlton, and the Ambassador will probably not leave for Washington to pay his respects to President Wilson until Wednesday or Thursday.

The German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, was among the passengers on the Noordam. There were 819 in the steerage, and 112 in the cabin. The largest number of passengers were Americans fleeing from the war zone. The Principe di Udine, from Genoa, brought 459 Americans. This ship was chartered by Americans who had come to Genoa from all over Southern Europe. The Minneapolis of the Atlantic Transport Line arrived from London last night with 241 passengers, all first class and most of them Americans.

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Count von Bernstorff.

conquer France very soon I will be surprised.

"We ask the American people to wait until they get the full news of the war before they deliver judgment. I know that all the news printed in the American newspapers comes from French and English sources, and of course the papers have to print what they can get."

"The cables to America were cut by the British. What reason could they have had for this except to hope that the American people would be influenced by the dearth of news from Germany?"

"The diplomat's full, athletic frame quivered with the fullness of his theme; he spoke quickly and enthusiastically, and each time he made a point he emphasized it by a vigorous shake of his head or by punching the air of his palm."

"If you had been through Germany, as I have," he said, "you would have no doubt of German success. The people are like one man in this cause, and they are determined to win, matter what the odds against them are."

"Look at the Socialists. When the war began people said the Socialists would do all they could to stop it, but there is no Socialism in Germany. The Socialists in the Reichstag said that his party was against the principle of war, but as the war, the worst autocrat in the world, had begun this war the Socialists fought to the last drop of blood. And 110 of them voted that all the credit of the country should be behind the army."

**Fighting for Very Lives.**

"There are two great nations, Austria and Germany, of undivided belief in the right of their cause, fighting for their very lives. You can see how strongly they will defend themselves."

"Against them are three great countries, Russia, France and England. The Russian leader in the Reichstag said that his party was against the principle of war, but as the war, the worst autocrat in the world, had begun this war the Socialists fought to the last drop of blood. And 110 of them voted that all the credit of the country should be behind the army."

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**Content Germany Wants Peace but Now It Must Come With Victory.**

The Pacific coast, leaving that question for an American diplomat to answer. But he said he thought that the people on the Pacific coast might be worried.

"It is impossible for Americans to get the right news of the war now," he said. "Why, my son is with his regiment and when I was in Germany I didn't even know where he was. So great was the secrecy around the military movements."

"The truth cannot be held back always," he went on. "Even now news of German victories are arriving here. I expect that a week after the present battle in Belgium our troops will be in Paris."

**Finds a Happy Omen.**

"The afternoon papers carry news of the German victory at Lunenburg. In which the commander of the Germans was the Crown Prince. That is a happy omen."

"Do you think that the food question will trouble the German army?" he was asked.

"Why, no," he said easily. "The crops this year are very good."

"But Germany is not self-sustaining," he was reminded.

"In a short time France will be feeding our army," he said, and seemed astounded that this statement should cause surprise.

The Germans, according to Count von Bernstorff, feel that their war against Belgium is amply justified by the situation.

"We had to go through Belgium," he said. "We wanted to go through peacefully, and to be fair to Belgium we offered that country everything offered to pay for everything we obtained and promised not to molest the Belgians."

"If our attack on France had been only along the German-French frontier we would have left the flank of that army open to attack from the north by the French and the British."

"Do you think the \$40,000,000 levy upon the city of Brussels was justified?"

**Will Make Them Pay.**

"Of course it was. We wanted to go through Belgium peacefully, and the Belgians took the side of our enemies. We didn't begin the war, and we'll make those countries which did, every one of them, pay for what they started."

"Every one of the Germans believes that the war is the cause of this war, through his order for mobilization. No one can deny that he issued that order, and that he refused to withdraw it when the German Emperor, while seeking to avert a war, asked him to do so."

"Do you intend to make any protest to Washington on the wireless situation?"

"I am not sure of the question, though I think it is a very important one."

"Just now it seems to me that America is entitled to news from Germany and that Americans in Germany should be allowed to communicate with their friends here. But I am not prepared to protest until I learn more about it."

The Ambassador did not estimate the duration of the war, but said that the Germans want satisfactory peace as soon as they can get it.

"How do the Germans feel about the tone of the American newspapers?" he was asked.

**U. S. RELIEF SHIPS AIDED THOUSANDS**

**Government Sent \$300,000 to London and \$150,000 to Berlin, Garrison Reports.**

**GERMANY HELPS TOURISTS**

**Special Trains With Americans on Board Are Sent to Frontier.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Secretary of War Garrison announced to-day a summary of the reports received up to date regarding the movements of the two relief ships Tennessee and North Carolina, the officers they carried to Europe as directors of relief in various localities and the relief funds with which they were entrusted. The summary follows:

"The Tennessee arrived at Falmouth at 7:30 P. M. August 15. Assistant Secretary Breckinridge with Major Ketchum and Capt. Dalton went on to London, taking \$300,000 for use there. The two officers were left at London to aid in relief work."

"On August 19 the North Carolina left for Cherbourg with relief funds and a party of officers, including Major Hedeckin, Capt. Dalton, Capt. Williams, Capt. Coleman, Capt. Sevier, Capt. Brinton and others. This party took some of the officers who were previously stationed at the various service schools in France."

"From France they were to endeavor to reach Swiss and Italian points, where they could aid in the work. Two officers were sent to Rome with \$50,000 and to Vienna with \$25,000. Capt. Schindler and Capt. Colvin and Lieut. Hippius were sent to Christiania, Norway, with \$25,000 for relief work in Norway, Sweden and Denmark and two other officers with \$50,000 were sent to The Hague and Rotterdam."

**Taking \$150,000 to Berlin.**

Assistant Secretary Breckinridge, with five officers and \$150,000, is on his way to Berlin. Capt. Williams was sent with \$30,000 to Antwerp.

"In addition to the officers sent over to the Tennessee and North Carolina especially for this work, the military attaches already in Europe and the officers at various foreign service schools had been detailed to this service. On August 19 Ambassador Herrick wired from Paris expressing the thanks of the Ambassador for the invaluable aid rendered him by the ten army officers who have been on duty under the military attaché since the outbreak of the war."

"They have worked hard and are working hard and faithfully and have enabled the embassy to handle efficiently and expeditiously the thousands of Americans, Germans and Austrians who have required attention."

"In addition to the dispositions above referred to \$100,000 has been sent to Major Lanterne, the military attaché in Berlin, and Ambassador Willard received \$25,000 for work in Spain."

Reports to the State Department from Europe indicate a material improvement regarding the situation of Americans. Secretary of War Garrison received despatches to-day saying that the German Government is furnishing special trains as required to transport Americans from the interior of Germany to the international boundary of Holland, whence they may progress to Rotterdam or Channel ports.

The Austro-Hungarian Government, in cooperation with the Germans, has arranged for special trains from Carlsbad, Marienbad and other Austrian resorts, as well as from Vienna, through Germany to the Dutch line. From Holland to England transportation facilities are practically normal.

**Page Trying to Ship Americans.**

Ambassador Page at London advised the State Department that he was striving to get all Americans out of England and home, as he anticipated considerable need of funds for the incoming tide of tourists from the Continent.

Consul White at Naples reported that the Italian-American liner San Guglielmo sailed Sunday night from Naples for New York with 85 Americans aboard.

The War Department has been informed by P. A. S. Franklin, vice-president and general manager of the International Mercantile Marine Corporation, that the exodus of Americans from Great Britain homeward is progressing steadily. He reported that the steamer St. Paul of the American Line had left England.

**UNITED FRUIT SHIP STRANDED.**

**New Yorkers Almond Metapan in Trouble on Colombian Coast.**

**Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.**

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 24.—The United Fruit Company's steamer Metapan, Capt. Spencer, which left New York on August 12 for Kingston, Colon and other points, is ashore on the coast of Colombia. The wrecking steamer Relief has gone to her assistance. The Metapan is a vessel of 3,121 tons.

Among the passengers who sailed from here on the Metapan were Mrs. Adelaide Buckley, S. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard J. Clarke, A. D. Mitchell, A. B. Cameron and Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Stapleton.

The money market was clearer and bill business increased at from 5 to 5 1/2 per cent. Money was plentiful, overnight loans being quoted at 3 per cent, and loans for the week at 4 per cent. In view of the firmness of New York exchange it is expected here that New York will offer favorable terms for a renewal of the city revenue bonds before their maturity.

Wheat was irregular but generally higher. American and Canadian flour was quoted at 35 to 36 cents a sack. The small private bank of Harris & Buttel of Plymouth suspended. Lloyd's Bank is helping the suspended firm.

## Dollar diplomacy

In politics, Dollar Diplomacy means to use the dollar to further the ends of diplomacy. In business, it means to use diplomacy to further the ends of the dollar.